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## RISK DISMISSALS ARE PUT AT 3,614

Young Tells Inquiry Ousters  
Covered Two-Year Period—  
'Numbers' Charge Repeated

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Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—The chairman of the Civil Service Commission testified today that 3,614 Federal employees were dismissed for security reasons between May 28, 1953, and June 30, 1955. The Administration's security program took effect on the May date.

Philip Young told a Senate Post Office and Civil Service subcommittee that this represented about 10 per cent of the total of 37,450 employees discharged in that period for all reasons since the President's Executive Order 10450 established new security rules for the Government.

The subcommittee is continuing a full-scale investigation of the security program. The purpose of the study today was to review the case of Wolf I. Ladejinsky, agricultural expert who was suspended by the Department of Agriculture as a security risk and then was cleared and hired by the Foreign Operations Administration. However, Mr. Ladejinsky's case took a back seat to the statistics furnished by Mr. Young.

Mr. Young also testified that the Administration's first figure on discharges, released Oct. 23, 1953, was wrong. He said that figure, 1,456, should have been 1,899. Soon after the figure was announced it was dubbed a "numbers game" by the Democrats. The Democrats were aroused by Republican orators who had used the figure to indicate it represented only subversives. These subversives, the Republicans said, were hired by previous Democratic Administrations. Actually the total covered dismissals for all causes.

### Charge 'Numbers Racket'

The "numbers racket" charge was promptly revived today by Democratic members of the subcommittee. Both Senator Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina, chairman, and Senator Matthew M. Neely of West Virginia used the term and demanded to know if a single person dismissed in the original group had been convicted for being a Communist.

Mr. Young said it was not his responsibility to know.

Such cases, he said, were referred to the Department of Justice for prosecution.

Senator Neely shouted angrily that the original figure had been used "extravagantly and unjustly" by Republican orators including former Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York and "the President himself."

"Senator," Mr. Young shot back, "I resent your remark about the President. It's in extremely bad taste."

"If you know of anybody at all convicted from this list," Senator Johnston demanded, "name 'em!'"

Mr. Young said he could not name anyone. However, he repeated again, "that's not my responsibility, and it's not my business."

At another point he told his Democratic critics drily, "We wouldn't have any names. We just deal in numbers."

Mr. Young gave the subcommittee a table showing that 20,720 of the 37,450 were let go under the Executive Order's provisions. He broke this group down as follows:

Dismissed for security reasons, 3,614; forced resignation when confronted with security information in their files, 5,696; dismissed for evidence of subversive associations or activities, 2,355; for sex perversion, 840; for felonies and misdemeanors,

3,002; for other types of unfavorable information, 5,213.

The figures covered all departments and agencies except the Central Intelligence Agency. Mr. Young's report carried the notation that "it has not been deemed in the public interest to release the figures on this agency."

### Says Congress Wanted It.

Mr. Young said the Civil Service Commission had adopted "the statistical reporting basis, because Congress wanted it."

When Paul Hadlick, subcommittee counsel, asked if "you and the Civil Service Commission are authors of the numbers racket," Mr. Young said he did not understand the question.

"The use of figures for political purposes," Mr. Hadlick explained.

"Oh, I see," Mr. Young said. "We give these figures on a statistical reporting basis because Congress wanted it."

Mr. Young conceded that there had been "errors of judgment" and "honest differences of opinion" in administering the security program, but he said they could not be avoided in such a vast undertaking.

Earlier, Scott McLeod, the State Department's security officer, also defended the security program. He said it was a "very difficult job which we are trying to do to the best of our ability."

"I believe it is the best system yet devised," he said. "It is still subject to refinement. We've still got a lot to learn."

Mr. McLeod again refused to turn over State Department files on the Ladejinsky case. He said this would violate the confidential relationship between the President and his administrative officers. He also said he could testify to conversations on the case "only in generalities." The subcommittee did not press him for the files at today's session. Mr. Hadlick told Mr. McLeod

that figures on the security system had been used "to condemn one party, the party out of power."

"It works both ways," Mr. McLeod said. "It's not unusual to have overstatement in political campaigns."

### Benson to Appear

Senator Johnson read into the record a letter from Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, indicating that he would appear tomorrow to testify on the Ladejinsky matter.

"I feel keenly my responsibility as the head of this great department about any matter affecting its employees, the national securities, or the public interest," Mr. Benson wrote. "I have full responsibility for this department's decisions in the Ladejinsky case. I feel, therefore, that testimony relating to the decisions of this department in this case should be given by me."

Senator Johnson said that the subcommittee would delay calling other Agriculture Department officials until after the Secretary had testified.

Harold E. Stassen, special assistant to the President for disarmament matters and former head of the F. O. A., testified that he had decided to hire Mr. Ladejinsky for F. O. A. after reading confidential files on the case. He said he had made his own decision on the matter, just as Mr. Benson had made his when he suspended Mr. Ladejinsky.

Mr. Stassen rejected a suggestion by Henry Edens, a subcommittee counsel, that an "intermediate agency" be set up to decide a man's status in such conflicting cases. Mr. Stassen said the only such agency would be the President, "and we already put too great a burden on our Presidents."

"You're looking for an absolute hero," he said, "that is not possible where human personality is involved. The only way to

do it is to pick the best men to head a department, hold him accountable to the President, who in turn is accountable to the people."

Mr. Edens said he thought there were "some Buffalo Bills" in charge of the security program "who couldn't qualify for eagle scout."

Mr. Stassen told him sharply that "you have been very careless about the way you have thrown these charges about people in the security program."

He said the present system of administrative responsibility was "the best that can be devised."